FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Are Highly Honored Wherever Waved in English Places of Amusement.

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Whites and Natives on the West Coast of Africa at War.

A COLD SNUB FOR GEN. BOULANGER.

The Rusawany Frenchman Not Invited to Attend the Private View of the Royal Academy Exhibition-A Ducal Divorce Case Hard to Keep Quiet-A High Fiver Lives His Life in One Year-An Empty Purse Prevents a Shrewd Female Prisoner's Escape-O'Brien Sues the Premier for Libeling Him in a Public Speech-Many Child Murders Committed in Eugland to Obtain the Insurances.

For some not fully explained reason the American flag is cheered and all allusions to this country meet with applause nowadays in London theaters and music halls. This was not always so. Whites and nawest coast of Africa, they don't know why.

O'Brien sues Lord Salisbury for libeling

To had to the trouble the German have
just taken a hand in the game, a German gunboat having gone up Old Calabar river, captured a king or two and knocked a few villages about the inhabitants' heads. tives are slaughtering each other on the him in a speech at Watford. A quadruple fight is on between eminent London divines. A series of brilliant-as-possible-under-thecircumstances drawing rooms are being given by the British royal family.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, May 4 .- [Copyright.] -- There is a significant and remarkable change of America. All the London dailies since the beginning of the Centennial inauguration ceremonies in New York have published leaders commenting in the most complimentary fashion on American events. Particular stress is laid on the fact that the Samoan conference in Berlin is carried on in English, and this conference is looked upon as the debut of the United States in European

the debut of the United States in European diplomacy.

The change in our favor in other quarters is decided. Last year about this time the comedians of the different theaters were unleasing in their satire upon things American, and they usually had the sympathies of the state of the proaching fate of the French aristocracy.

Saturated most attention was Orchardson's attention was Orchardson's attention was Orchardson's activation was Orchardson's

Dennelly Did the Damage One Ignatius Donnelly, who then existed association of America with Donnelly was £3,000 worth of pictures have already been so common that a roar of derision invaria- sold. The best sale was that of Stanhop bly followed the mention of either name. The music halls were also resonant with strident-voiced females singing ditties which terminated with a flushed assertion that English girls were good enough for any man to wed, and slighting remarks were passed on the Duchess of Marlboro and the Lady Randolph Churchill.

The Stars and Stripes Honored in a fashion that is rather startling. At attending service in South Place Chapel, the most pretentious ballet tat London has | Moncure Conway's old headquarters, now ever seen there is a parade of soldiers of chiefly used by Comptists and Secularists. different nations, and the audience expresses Mr. Spurgeon wonders how a man professits sentiments as the flags are brought forward to the national airs. The British flag is of course cheered first, then comes the German standard and hisses and shricks of "Battenberg," after which there is usually a more or less riotous demonstration against the Russian Imperial standard. At the tail end of the procession a score of Yankee middies bring the American flag down to the footlights. It takes.

Our Fing is Still There. Everybody was surprised at the reception this flag received on the first night. Prolonged applause turned into cheering, and ever since the Stars and Stripes have played the most conspicuous part in the spectacle. In the Gaiety and Avenue Theaters the flag is also produced alongside of the British colors, with an effect that is the more striking since the flag is so seldom cheered in public at home. American slang in its anglicised and incomprehensible form is in-* creasing its foothold. I do not think anybody has a remote idea what it refers to, but it probably has some connection with a switchback road.

Fred Grant Was Exactly Right. Outside the special celebrations in honor

of Washington's inaugural, the most conspicuous American event of the week was the Waller banquet, at which the genial Consul General carried off all the honors. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, very much out of tune, but with thorough enthusiasm, by 234 guests, who showed no indications of unruliness until Colonel Fred Grant arose in response to a toast and announced in a turgid way that he did not know how to make a speech. He had scarcely finished the sentence when there was a sudden, but powerful, indorsement among his hearers, which was fortunately checked by the Chairman before it assumed

HARD TO KEEP QUIET.

A Duke's Diverce Case That the Public Will Demund to Henr All About.

LONDON, May 4.- The Duke of New eastle, it is alleged, is quietly falling into line in the procession that is moving per petually in England toward the Divorce Court. He is an undersized and deformed pear, whose marriage recently created a good deal of comment.

The whole family influence will probably be brought to bear on the case, but it is doubtful if that will prevent publicity.

The Empress of Anstrin Couvalescent. THY CADLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, May 4.—The Empress of Aus ria, who has been suffering from rheumatism and metal affection, is better. She will prolong her stay at Wiesbaden to the 23d of this month.

THE DOGS OF WAR

Howling and Tearing Around at a Lively Rate on the West Coast of Africa-Natives and Whites Slaughtering Each Other.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, May 4.- The west coast of Africa just now is an unusually unpleasant place for Europeans to live or die in. Natives and white men alike are slaughtering each other with a vigor which is most astonishing, considering the torrid climate, and up to the date of the last dispatches, the dogs of war were howling and tearing around with undiminished zest. How the know. The Radical members of the House of Commons, who discussed the matter in connection with the financial estimates last night, lay the blame upon British officials, who, to avenge the accidental shooting of Magistrate Dalrymple, went on the warpath and sent an expedition chiefly consist-ing of ferocious native allies, who gleefully devastated thousands of square miles of country and killed 500 men and 200 women and children in what is euphenistically

Since then most of the fighting has been inter-tribal and of the ghastliest possible character. The Creekas last month invited character. The Creekas last month invited the Ibos to come and trade with them. The invitation was accepted in good faith, but the trading proved to be quite onesided. One hundred and thirty-six Ibos were massacred in the coldest of blood. What follows is guaranteed by British officers to be correct. The Creekas, men, women and children, ran through the town brandishing bits of Ibos and drinking Ibos blood out of the correct. mugs which they carried. The head men held high festival at the Juju house. Human flesh baked, boiled and dried was the chief item in the awful banquet, and afterward the fragments that remained were sold by native auction To add to the trouble the Germans have

THE ROYAL ACADEMY SHOW.

A Number of Good Pictures, But Boular

Not Asked to See Them. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, May 4.-Yesterday was private view day at the Royal Academy, and more distinguished people were gathered there, probably, than can be seen together in London during the rest of the year. Mr. Gladlate in the attitude of Englishmen, and stone was one of the first arrivals. He wore particularly of the English press, toward a black Inverness cape and a weatherbeaten silk hat, and looked as vigorous and majestic as ever. The other Liberal leaders were there in force. There was considerable excitement as to whether General Boulanger would come. He did not do so, and I have since heard that the academy authorities did not extend the much-coveted private view invitation to the General, although he expected it confidently and cheerfully. The exhibition is what old connoisseurs call a young man's one. The picture which attracted most attention was Orchardson's

Sargent, the American artist, has a portrait of Henschel, the singer, which is a very striking likeness. Herkomer, whose portraits of Miss Grant and an American the newspapers by reason of a shadowy alld negulous connection with Shakespeare, was at that time a large and shining object the Daily Telegraph, was among the visitors, for the shafts of British theatrical wit. The

Forbes' "The Health of the Bride," for £630 RELIGIOUS CIRCLES ASTIR. A Lively Quadruple Fight Among Eminen

Divines of England.

IBY CARLE TO THE DISPATO C. 7 LONDON, May 4.-There has been this week a stir in the British religious world equal to that set going on your side by Bishop Potter. Mr. Spurgeon opened with Now the American flag is waving in a a vigorous attack upon the Rev. Dr. Clifnumber of London theaters, and it is greeted | ford, President of the Baptist Union, for ing to be a servant of Christ could a been nursing his wrath until to-morrow when from his own pulpit he will deliver :

> Another matter is a personal quarrel be tween Rev. Charles Berry, who was offered the pastorate of Brooklyn chapel, and Rev. Dr. Parker, the famous Congregational prescher. Berry's offense lay in appearing on a political platform with Mr. Bradlaugh the Radical atheist and member for Northhampton. Mr. Berry defended himself with much vigor, and wound up by remarking that Parker is a man who makes emphasis do duty for originality, a statement which those who heard the Rev. Dr. Parker preach in America will be able to appreciate. Dr. Parker has just made a somewhat incoherent reply to what he terms an unwarrantable and contemptible attack, and he also will have more to say on the subject tomorrow from the pulpit, into which it is now tashionable on this side to drag personalities and other extraneous matter.

So far as the quadruple fight has gone. Spurgeon and Berry have had decidedly the

O'BRIEN SUES FOR DAMAGES.

He Claims the Premier Libeled Him in Speech at Watford.

INT CARLE TO THE DISPATCH.I LONDON, May 4 .- William O'Brien's service of papers on Lord Salisbury, together with Parnell's complimentary reference to the Irish patriot in the Parnell Commission, has made O'Brien the subject of an unusual amount of talk during the week, and he claims damages for libel in respect of a speech delivered at Watford by the Pre-All reporters of the London newspaper

and news agencies who took down the speech have been subpo naed as witnesses.

A Royal and Heroic Physician. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, May 4.- The royal family of Bavaria has one member much more useful then the average of royalty. This is Prince Ferdinand, who practices as a doctor at Mu-nich, receiving no payment for his services. The other day he rescued a drowning woman at the imminent risk of his life.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, May 4.-After nearly a fortnight's hunt the detectives have managed to capture a clever young, woman who walked out of prison in the matron's clothes. It \$50,000 verdict for the dancer. had been Annie's intention to make her way to America, but the fates and an empty purse were against her.

LONDON, May 4.—An event has occurred which makes Londoners think there is a probability of Jack the Ripper putting in some more of his handiwork. The police who still keep bloodhounds for the purpose who still keep bloodhounds for the purpose THY CARLE TO THE DISPATCE.

of tracking the Ripper if he commits fresh

A SERIES OF DRAWING ROOMS.

Elegant Entertalaments Given by the Royal Family of England.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, May 4.-The Queen held s drawing room to-day and will hold another on the 14th, and the Princess of Wales will hold a third, on Her Majesty's behalf, on the 26th. The Queen's amiability, amountinglalmost to gayety, has astonished every-one. She has actually been living in London since Thursday, and showed herself in trouble arose nobody seems exactly to an open carriage to her fashionable subjects in Hyde Park upon two distinct occasions. To day's drawing room did not differ materially from hundreds that have gone before it, save in the matter of weather, which was delightfully warm. The bouquets, however, were larger than ever, and if they continue to grow at the present rate each debutante will require two carriages, one for herself and chaperone and the other for her flowers. It is reliably reported that several young girls fainted owing to the warmth and odors exhaled by the big bou-

The queen wore a black silk dress and train trimmed with crape, and a jet black tulle veil surmounted by a jet coronet. She wore jet ornaments and about half a dozen orders, which showed up superbly against the somber background. All the Princesses also were in mourning, and altogether the royal party looked dispirited and out of

Lady Wilson is computed to have worn the most wonderful of all the dresses to-day. The bodice was of electric blue satin, draped with chantilly net and lace, trimmed with ostrich feather trimming and a blue velvet train falling from the shoulders was lined with blue satin and trimmed with feathers. Her ladyship is a fine woman, and was able to bear it all without fear-of her personality being dwarfed.

A LIFE OF ONE YEAR.

Only Twolve Months Necessary for a High Flyer to Finish His Pile. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 4 .- A literary sensation of magnitude is in store for the reading public. Young Benzon, who is more widely known as "Jubilee Juggins," informed me the other night that he was going to write out the history of his life. It really comprises about a year, for nobody ever heard of him before he inherited his enormous fortune, and he has sunk completely out of sight since he lost it. He is a tall, roundshouldered and amiable young man, with receding chin and a rather prominent nose. His amiability is boundless. He said that people seemed to have a good deal of interest in the fact that he never wore a shirt twice while he was enjoying his money, and he proposed to bring that fact forward in his book.

Juggins' staunch triends, by the way, are the men who made their money out of him. He squandered a million and a half among the bookmakers in a year, but they have not forsaken him, as is usual in such cases. They give him dinners, treat him with respect, and when he goes to races or music halls crowd round him in a way that evidently pleases him. They draw the line, however, when Juggins wishes to make a Society is one thing and business aninterval, and which produces the magnifi-

RASY ENOUGH FOR AWHILE.

Another Titled Spendthrift Tries to Live on Four Times His Income.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, May 4 .- Once more a connection of the British peerage has shown the rising generation how to live on more than four times one's income. Captain, the Honorable Spencer Hanbury, the eldest son of Lord Bateman, was before the Bankruptcy Court to-day. His liabilities were \$250,000 and assets \$1,500. It appeared that at one time he had an allowance of \$1,800 a year from his father and \$500 army pay. When his son's pay was increased by £80 a year Papa Bateman stopped the allowance. and the bankrupt admitted that he had

lived at the rate of \$10,000 a year.

When asked what his losses at cards were he said, "Oh, a little," and when pressed said \$100,000, which seems quite considerable when compared with his income. He also lost about \$100,000 betting, and had never won anything. Although barred from betting at Tattersall's, on account of bankruptcy, he still continued to throw away small but somewhat unreal sums of money through commission agents.

MURDER FOR INSURANCES

A Section of England Where no Infant is

Safe From Sudden Denths. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, May 4 .- The Judges at the recent assizes, especially in the Midland districts, have again had frequent occasion to denounce the appalling number of child murders, in which it is impossible to bring the inhuman parents to justice. A favorite method is to suffocate the child in bed and then swear it was accidentally overlain, but as in nearly every case the poor little vic-tim proves to have been insured, the accident theory scarcely bears examination.

Nobody is ready with a remedy except the passing of a bill redering illegal or rigidly restricting infantile insurances.

THE ACME OF MEANNESS.

Vaccine Matter Adulterated to the Point of Uselessness in Sicily.

FRY CABLE TO THE DISPATOR. 1 LONDON, May 4 .- Your Florentine corre spondent writes warning Americans against visiting the famous old town, Siena, where smallpox and scarlet fever are just now rampant. The warning applies to many other Italian towns. Even in Florence and Milan smallpox is ever present, a state of things due, according to the medical news-papers, to the lax system of vaccination and the inferior quality of lymph in use. Human meanness has surely reached its highest level in Sicily, where lymph is extensively adulterated.

THE CHANCES FAVOR A DANCER.

Miss Broughton Expected to Win Her \$50,000 Breach of Promise Sult. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 4.-Negotiations and diplomacy of the most majestic order are being employed by the titled friends and connections of Viscount Dangan, with the ultimate hope of making some arrangement with Miss Phyllis Broughton, who dances in abbreviated skirts in comic opera by night and employs a horde of clever lawyers

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. many went hunting, to-day, on the estates

GOULD NO PESSIMIST

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MAY 5.

The Little Man of Many Millions Takes Issue With Bishop Potter.

HIS VIEWS ON A FAMOUS SERMON

Which He Admits He Hasn't Yet Read, but Nevertheless Combats. OUR PLUTOCRATS FIND A DEFENDER.

Very Best Friends. Jay Gould doesn't agree with Bishop Potter that the men of Washington's time were better and purer than those of to-day. He thinks the world cannot retrograde as long as science advances. He says that the rich men of a country who don't send their wealth out of the country are its greatest benefactors, and he doesn't believe in an

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 4.- The scene is the reeption room of one of the finest mansions on Fifth avenue: The time, this afternoon. It s Jay Gould's house, and a DISPATCH repsentative waits for the master of the house. A light step in the hall, and a moment later the best-known man in America, more opposed, more talked about than any other, and, as he fancies, less understood, enters

American "plutocracy."

"Good afternoon, Mr. Gould," as the host smiled recognition and bows pleasantly. The object of the visit is broached, and reference is made to the stirring addresses of Bishop Potter at St. Paul's Church, and to his subsequent interviews. Mr. Gould's face becomes grave and serious as it always does when he is approached for an opinion.

"It will astonish you, perhaps, when I say that I have given less attention than I should to this matter to which the good Bishop of New York attaches so much importance," candidly; and never was he more earnest in his manner. "I have all I can do to take care of my vast interests, to hold my own with the world. With me it is

A CONSTANT STRUGGLE on all sides to maintain what I believe to be my rights. While I have not read all that Bishop Potter has said, I think I understand the drift of his remarks, because I have heard other good men talk in very much the same way. If I am not mistaken, he would have us believe that in Washington's time men were greater and purer; that the affairs of State were administered with much more propriety and care, than they are to-day. Am I right in this inference? "You are. Such are undoubtedly the Bishop's riews. He maintains the correctness of the historical estimate of Washington's nobility of

historical estimate of Washington's nobility of character."

"If I remember my history correctly," resumed Mr. Gould, still thoughtfully, "he had many misgivings as to the future of the nation which he had founded. He passed through many stormy scenes with prominent members of Congress as well as of his own Cabinet. He didn't find everything to suit him. His farewell address is charged with forebodings as to the future. He, too, was quite wrong on some public questions. He was a siaveholder, for example. We must not forget that men who shone in Washington's time as great and promthe army of reasonably able and prominent figures would hardly be noticed among the army of reasonably able and prominent men in this great \$6,000,000 nation of ours to-day. Great men were few, just as the population was spare, and a very few big men

MADE A GREAT SHOW. Of course this question as to the standard of political morals is one more or less based upon individual estimate. It is not a thing that can be settled by books or the rule of three. It is not a fixed standard; but in my humble judgnot a fixed standard; but in my humble judgment we have as pure and noble men in public
life and trade to-day as ever have been born and
developed in any country on the face of the
earth. I have traveled more or less in Europe.
I have studied political methods there. I have
always come back to America better satisfied
with our system of government, with the safeguards that prevent anarchy and protect the
rights of the people, poor and rich. To be sure
we have outbreaks of anarchy, such as at Chicago, much as we have other outbreaks on
great occasions, such as our recent Centennial."

belief that we are becoming a nation of pluto-crats, and that men of vast wealth are a source of danger to the perpetuity of our Constitu-tional Government?"

MR. GOULD A HARD WORKER. "Indeed 1 do not," and the brown eyes opened widely. "I have made what money I possess by hard work. While it may not be the gen eral impression, I owe all my success to unre that will succeed in America. In some of the monarchies of Europe, wealth, ancestry-blood, if you like-will make a man; will put him in a position of great prominence; but in this country industry alone can bring men to positions of trust and financial supremacy, an make them great or rich, And besides, remember that paties placed now industry described. member that neither blood nor inherited wealth creates statesmen here."

"You do not regard the accumulation of wealth itself as dangerous?"
"On the contrary, so long as the money is kept in this country I regard its concentration in certain localities or in the hands of individuals as of the greatest benefit to the nation.
Where men accumulated fortunes and take the Where men accumulated fortunes and take the money out of the country it is a serious injury; but a corporation which creates capital that is to remain here and keep in motion our circulating medium is a benefit to the whole country. I am somewhat familiar with most of the and interests in this land.

OLD IDEAS OF STEAM MOTORS. Only a few days ago a friend of mine sent me a book published in this city in 1830. In that voiume I find an argument carefully prepared, showing how useless it would be to attempt to showing how useless it would be to attempt to maintain a railroad over which cars could be propelled by steam. The author discusses it at great length, affirmatively and negatively; the question whether it will be better policy to draw trains upon the projected railways by mules or by steam engines. The burden of the argument is certainly in favor of the mules. The writer goes further and argues that it might answer to run both steam and mule trains on the same track. But I think that I can detect that he is rather fearful that complications might arise. track. But I think that I can detect that he is rather fearful that complications might arise. They might get tangled up, you see. One complication that he speaks of is that mules would raise a dust, and that this dust, collecting upon the rails, would destroy the traction power of the locomotives. Of course, all this is silly to us now; but when we recall that only 50 years ago such matters were seriously discussed in scientific books. We see that the people of today are prepared to do their own thinking. We would not allow any such a man to think for us now.

CHANGES OF HALF A CENTURY. "That was only 50 years ago. Why, then, do we sigh for the political science of a century past? Look at the locomotive, how it has grown. It is a much better, a purer specimen of mechanical skill than it was when Stephenson started his engine on the old coal road at Darlington. Look over the entire field of science, art, labor—the area of human toil and endeavor to behold progress everywhere. Has the science of government alone retrogressed? Has man, as he has developed our splendid, our glorious civilization, grown less self-respecting, less pure, more venal? Would Bishop Potter tell us that men in public life are mostly careless, small, petty, penurious, purchasable creatures. Ah, he takes the pulpit into the job lot, too, as special pleaders for bribery and vote-rending. I am glad I cannot agree with Dr. Potter, I don't think so badly of my fellowmen, and I'm cailed an Abon Ben Adham. We must also recognize the fact that the railroads have done something for the country. Now what is a railroad? Is is a commercial enterprise, created to do business in a business way. If men grow rich (for all the "plutocrais were once poor"), and build railroads, and the railroads prosper, who is benefitted? Are not the people at large the real galmers? Darlington. Look over the entire field of sci-

for the employment of his fellow men, whereby they can earn a living for themselves and their families. It's is what at least some of the plutocrate have done. This is what the croators of wealth and values have accomplished. They are cortainly of the people. Is not the field of labor widened? Every new railroad, as fast as built, needs sugmeers, trackmen and conductors, and, in fact, all classes, from the lowest to the highest; for the rich not identified with the venture are benefited. Look at the elevated railroad in this city of New York. Only a few years ago, before the little one-legged railroad in Greenwich street began to seriously do business, nearly every man who went up on the west side of New York and invested in property became ruined thereby. The elevated railroad system on the west side of New York has changed all that. There has risen a new and beautiful city. What was the elevated railroad system? It was a creation of capital. Am I to be told that the men who united to create this great factor in the city's improvement are dangerous to this community?" Very Good Farming Land.

1889.

Know Best, That Small Sum is

Piace for Them. THE EVILS OF VOTE-PURCHASING.

"But, Mr. Gould, Bishop Potter particularly pecifies that the class of rich men who are langerous are those who use their wealth to dangerous are those who use their wealth to secure legislation to buy votes at the polls."

"Then I understand such to be his meaning of the word plutocracy." Ah! well, I didn't know the word—never heard of it before. Oritics of the age and the people in it should mix with men, real men. Confidence in mankind is chiefly a matter of experience. It is not wholly a matter of faith. There is such a thing as being too intellectual, such a visionary science as the politics of the study. I am not a politician and don't talk about things I don't understand. Every Constitutional government, limited monarchy or Republic, is liable to suffer from a corrupt use of money at the polit in isolated places. It's wrong, it ought to be stopped; but what folly to charge it wholly upon any one class of the commercial community! Money has always been raised to conduct political campaigns, though different party mangers may take different views on the question. I am sorry I did not read Bishop Potter's sermon, but I do not agree with the views you tell me he has expressed regarding the future of this nation. We have only begun to grow."

IT CAUSES TALK.

The President Sees No Reason Why H Should Not Appoint His Brother.

WASHINGTON, May 4.-To a politica riend who quoted to him some criticisms of the appointment yesterday of his brother to be Marshal in Tennessee, President Harrison said to-day that his brother's name was the only one presented for the place which came with such recommendations as are required in making appointments. He did not see why he should reject an applicant so recommended simply because he hap-pened to be his brother. It should not be a crime which would unfit a man for office to be a brother of a President of the United

If the President made any serious mistake n his appointment of yesterday it wasn' the selection of his brother to be a Marshal One which promises to arouse hardly more ill feeling is that of D. S. Alexander, to be Attorney of the Buffalo district in New York. Not a New Yorker could be found o-day who was not mad because a native of Maine and a recent citizen of Ohio and In-diana, who has only resided for a short time in the State of New York, should be ap-pointed to so prominent an office, while many gitted and able lawyers, native to the State and district, were ignored simply because the appointee was liked personally by the President. Mr. Alexander had no New York backing for the place to speak of, and not depend for any assistance on Western New York for his re-election. Others laugh about the matter, and say it is quite proper that one removed from his position as Fifth Auditor of the Tressury by Cleveland's Fiof Cleveland's old district by the man who detected Cleveland.

NO MOTHER-IN-LAW IN HIS.

A Young Man of 18 Elopes With His Sweetheart's Mother, Aged 42. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 .- Unit S. Rob oins, a shipbuilder, and his wife and pretty daughter Margaret, lived together until Wednesday at 611 Thompson street, Kensington. The girl was receiving attentions from James Reinhart, an 18-yearold boy whom her father had gotten an apprenticeship in the shipyard. On Wednesday night Mr. Robbins awoke late and found that his wife, who is a good-looking woman of 42, had fled, taking some of her clothes and \$140 of his money. was so depressed that he arose, and going to the nearest drug store procured a vial of laudanum and swallowed it. The daughter discovered that he had taken poison after he returned to the house, and she summon ed

While he was suffering, and two police men were holding him down to make him obey his physician, the parents of young Reinhart, who live on Frankford avenue, called at the house and asked if their son was there. Then it was discovered that he was also missing. It has since been learned that the boy has been clandestinely meeting his sweetheart's mother and taking her to cheap theaters to see love stories dramatized. All the while he assumed the greatest devotion for her daughter. A few days prior to their disappearance he told his barber that he was about to leave town. Mr. Robbins will re-

THEIR GUILT NOT FULLY PROVEN.

The Renson the President Commuted ti Death Sentence of Two Marderers.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Since he became President Mr. Harrison has commuted to imprisonment for life the capital sentence of one murderer of this city and has given a respite to two others sentenced to be hanged, all three of them colored. Two were to have been hanged yesterday. His action has led to an impression that the President is opposed to capital punishment.

When Attorney General Miller was questioned in regard to this matter, he said: "The President is not opposed to capital punishment, and he did nothing more nor ess than he should have done. He none of that maudlin sympathy which will interfere with the just course of the law, but he will see that a murderer's guilt is fully established before the extreme penalty is put into operation. I coincided with the President as to the commutation of Green's sentence, and I agree with him as to the respites which have been granted Briggs and Colbert. As for me I favor capital punishment in all cases where the crime is proven beyond doubt."

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT. General Harrison Receives the Photos

Forty-Eight Pretty Girls. WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Harrison Zouaves, of Chico, Cal., and organization composed entirely of 48 young ladies, which rendered effective service during the last campaign, has sent photographs of the members in uniform to the President, as a mark of their esteem. The photographs are tastefully arranged in lines of four, in a large, handsome gilt frame, which has been temporarily hung in the private secretary's office.

Ex-Ocogressman Lyman K. Bass Dying. (SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, May 4.-Ex-Congressman Lyman K. Bass is lying at the point of death at the Buckingham Hotel, where he has lived for about six months past. At a late hour last evening his physician, Dr. William H. Draper, said that he was very low. His recovery is despaired of. Mr. Bass has for many years been an invalid and is now in the last stages of consumption.

A LITTLE TOO CHEAP.

The Proposed Rival to Oklahoma Not

IT COST BUT A QUARTER AN ACRE,

and According to Those Who Ought to

EVERY CENT IT IS WORTH AT PRESENT.

nted Oklahomans Advised That Montana's No

At the time the rush was made for Oklahoma, Government officials, a Cabinet officer among them, assured the people that by a scratch of his pen the President could open for settlement nine times as large a territory in Montana, every acre represented as being as good as any land in Oklahoma. It is stated now by those who ought to know, that there are 17,500,000 acres of the land spoken of, but it is not worth much more than the Government gave for it-25 cents

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, May 4.- The statement has recently been made that the Great Milk river valley reservation, which was opened to settlement about a year ago, could amply accommodate all those settlers who have been disappointed in not obtaining the right kind of lands in Oklahoma. It was added that "a better watered, more fertile and healthy country does not exist west of the

Mississippi river." It would not be advisable for settlers to build too much on these assertions. The area thus added to the public lands is indeed enormous, being 17,500,000 sores, or nine times as large as Oklahoma. But its quantity is more remarkable than its quality, if faith may be put in official assurances.

The tribes that made the cession were the Gros Ventre, Piegau, Blood, Blackfeet and River Crow, of the Ft. Peck, Ft. Belknap and Blackfeet agencies. They occupied a reservation containing 21,651,000 acres, or 33,830 square miles

ONLY A QUARTER AN ACRE. Of this area 4,151,000 acres were set apart in three separate reservations for the use and occupation of the Indians belonging to the three agencies. The remainder was purchased by the Government for \$4,300,000, which is about 25 cents an acre, or only one-fifth of the price offered to the Cherokees for their strip, and also now offered to the Sioux of Dakota for a part of their reserva-

Beside, the money is to be expended in ten annual installments for the benefit of the Indians thus gathered upon the reduced reservations, those of the Ft. Peck Agency receiving \$165,000 annually for ten years, those of Ft. Belknap \$115,000, and those of the Blackfeet Agency \$150,000. These sums will be used in buying stock, clothing, pro-visions, agricultural implements and other articles hitherto given to them by the Government, although in smaller quanti-

The small price paid by the Government would itself suggest that the lands thus ac-quired are not of the most valuable sort, but in addition the commissioners who proin addition the commusishers who pro-cured the agreement, Messrs. Wright, Daniels and Larrabee, make this statement:

NOT GOOD LAND FOR FARMERS, "Neither of these bands are as yet pre-pared to take lands in severalty. Indeed, the country occupied by them is not suita-ble for that experiment. It is in no sense a good agricultural country, and it would be a very difficult matter, if not impossible, for a white man to make a living there, if confined strictly to the cultivation of the soil Montans, aside from its mineral resources is essentially a stock-grazing country, the northern portion of it especially being but poorly adapted to anything else; hence it is that stock raising has become the principal

industry of the people.
"The frequent failure of crops, owing to the aridity of the soil, renders farming not only unprofitable, but uncertain as a means of support; therefore, if the Indians in Northern Montans are ever to become selfsupporting, they must follow the pursuits which the whites, by long experience, have found the country best adapted to—cattle, sheep and horse raising. This need not, and should not be to the entire exclusion of farming, but it should become their chief industry and dependence.

CAN'T MAKE THEIR OWN LIVING. "It can be said positively that the Ft. Peck Indians can never become self-sup-porting where they now are through the cultivation of the soil alone; but there can be no doubt that with proper encouragement they would soon reach that position as stock growers. Stock herding is suited to their tastes; they are willing to work, and realize the necessity of doing for themselves; and it is but right and just that advance their civilization and happiness. Furthermore, it is absolutely certain that unless they have cattle given them and become stock raisers, the Government will be

allow them to starve."

This positive declaration, that it would be difficult, if not impossible for a white man to make a living by farming there, should be ignored. Montana as a whole is prosperous territory, favored with fine railroad facilities and fortunate in its vast forests, its rich mines and its coal beds. Its Governor, in his last annual report, says that the opening of the Indian reservation, with the accompanying railroad construction in that section, has been a stimulus to set-tlement. Still, it would hardly be wise for emigrants to expect to find the lands bought from the Indians unsurpassed in fertility, although there may be some good farming lands which would surpass portions of Oklahoma.

BEGINS TO TRAIN ON MONDAY.

for His Fight With Klirain.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, May 4 .- As John L. Sullivan lolled in an easy chair in the Illustrated News office, this atternoon, smoking a fragrant eigar, which was tipped at the proper angle so familiar to all the friends of the champion, he remarked: "Well, this is about my last cigar until after my fight with Kilrain. On Monday I'll quit it and begin training in earnest. Where will I go to work? Oh somewhere down on the Long Island shore where I can rough it. I like to be near the water. John is looking well and weighs at present about 230 pounds in street clothes.

A Bishop's Daughter Elopes. JACKSON, MISS., May 4.-Quite a sensation was caused here to-day when it became ter of Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, had eloped last night with F. W. Howe, of Chicago, and that they were married to-day

NAPLES, May 4.- The volcano of Vesuvius is in an alarming state of eruption. Streams of lava are coursing down the mountain on the Pompeii aide.

DETAILS OF THE DEAL

Company Formally Announced-All of the Combined Plants to be Kept

Running-The New Officers. CHICAGO, May 4.—The last formality in the much-talked of merging of the three great steel manufacturing concerns of Illinois was completed to-day without a hitch. The new corporation is called the Illinois Steel Company, and constitutes the largest combina of steel interests in America. The capital stock is \$25,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 have been paid in. At a joint meeting of directors of the three old companies to-day, a fixed valuation of each of the different oncerns was announced to have been agreed upon, and all of the properties were

formally turned over. The capital stock of the new company is | The Admiral Comes Back at His Caustie held as follows, the percentage representing also the percentage of valuation of the three old plants as agreed upon by the joint directors: North Chicago Rolling Mill Com-pany, 54 per cent; Joliet Steel Company, 26 perseent; Union Steel Company, 20 per cent. The new Board of Directors are: William J. Rotch, of New Bedford, Mass.; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Francis Blodgett, Boston; O. W. Potter, F. C. Potter, H. H. Porter, J. C. Morse, W. B. Sterling, John Crerar and Marshall Field, Chicago, and Alexanner J. Leith, New York. Richard C. Hannah will

be Secretary and Treasurer.

The business of the company will be managed entirely by an executive committee chosen by the directors, following the Vanderbilt idea of vesting the control in the hands of several instead of one man.

This executive committee is composed of This executive committee is composed of O. W. Potter Chairman; A. J. Keith, J. C. Morse, W. B. Sterling and E. C. Potter. The capital of \$25,000,000 is based on a \$15,000,000, the remainder consisting of cash working capital and unissued stock to

Beside the various mills in Chicago South Chicago and Joliet, the consolidated plant includes mills at Milwaukee and mines in Dodge county, Wisconsin, besides much other property, altogether 14 blast furnaces. Chairman O. W. Potter said this evening that the company proposed to keep all the plants running, avoiding a glut of the market by gradually diversifying more and more the company's product.

A NEW STANDARD OIL TRUST.

The Octopus Secures Control of the Whit Lend Works of the Country. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 4.-The white lead firms in the United States who produce as much as 1,000 tons a year each are in the White Lead Trust except the Southern White Lead Company, of St. Louis; Collier & Co., of St. Louis, and the Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Company (R. Colgate & Co.), of New York. The John D. Lewis Company, of Philadelphia, and Eckstein & Co., of Cincinnati, went into the trust last week. The certificates of the trust have been quoted at about 21½ recently. The low price has enabled the Standard Oil magnates, Charles Pratt, John D. Archibald and others, to

absorb enough to obtain control.

It is learned on indubitable authority Company, left this city for St. Louis last night, to consummate arrangements for tak-ing hold of the trust and probably absorbing the St. Louis companies. The recent abing hold of the trust and probably absorbing the St. Louis companies. The recent ab-sorption of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati works has led to much talk, but the announcement that the Standard Oil people will control the trust hereafter will astonish

A BOLD BOY ROBBER

New York. NEW YORK, May 4 .- A young English lad, hardly 18 years old, snatched a \$500 package of bills from the hands of a depositor at the Bank of the Metropolis this

afternoon and ran. Inspector Byrnes hap-

pened to be passing at the moment and shouted to two policemen to run the boy down. A Broadway officer took up the chase across the lawns of Union Square, revolver were fired into the ground. At this moment he ran into the arms of a

park policeman. Inspector Byrnes has never seen the lad before, and he refused to give any account of himself. The package of bills was returned to the owner, and the boy was locked up to await further inquiry by the police.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

News and Choice Reading. DISPATCH this morning is a triple part 20-page number. Pressure on the news up. The most important is the transfer of the classified advertisements-wants, for sales, to their efforts should be encouraged and di-rected in a way that will be most likely to lets, business changes, anction sales, real estate cards, etc .- from the Third Page of the First Part of THE DISPATCH to the Eleventh Page of the Second Part. The Sporting Raview will be found on the Thirteenth Page. The First Part contains all the latest telegraphic, local, baseball and sporting news,

follows:

the miscellaneous matter being distributed as

Page 9- F. G. CARPENTED The Field of Glory ... Metamorphosis (a New Serial) SIDNEY LUSKA Page 10-How to be in Style. Page 11-

... CLAUDE LOWERY

Bumps and Poetry...

Etiquette, Society Gossip, Military Notes, G. A. R. News, Page 18-Sporting Beview Page 14-

Classified Advertisements.

The Texas Cowboy SELECTED Page 15-Clara Belle's Chat The Women of Cubs ...

Business Cards. W. BREEN Part III-Pages 17 to 20.

BEVERLY CRUMI .DR. HAMMOND To Prevent De Page 18-Is it Going to Rais

E. H. HEINRICHS

Art Goselp. A CLERGYMAN

es sserts That the Admiral ked at New Orleans.

CENTS

RA. PLAIN LANGUAGE The General Says He Was Much

Astonished by His Cowardice.

OTHER OFFICERS WHO KNEW OF IT.

Antagonist With A NEW VERSION OF THE SPOOM STORY

General Butler has given the name of the officer who he says showed cowardice at the famous battle of New Orleans. He asserts that it was none other than Admiral Porter. He relates in full the circumstances surrounding the event. Mr. Porter contents himself with giving a funny story in relation to the doughty General's alleged propenatty for spoons.

PERCHAL TRANSGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BOSTON, May 4 .- The Herald will print s talk with General Butler about his reference to a high officer who can away at New Orleans. To a direct question General

Butler replied: "Suppose you have Admiral Porter read my speech and then ask him if he knows

"Will you give me a statement of the circumstances involved in this running away?" asked the reporter. The General replied:

At the time the forts were passed by Farra gut, I was following him where I could see the whole proceeding. I was well up the river on my headquarters boat, the Saxony, watching the fight. Porter was in command of the mortar flotilia, and was ordered to bombard the water batteries below Fort Jackson after Farragut had passed up. While Farragut was fighting the forts I had got too near, and was under a pretty hot fire, for when Farragut was by the forts the rebels turned their attention

It was not a nice state of things for us who sunpowder in the hold, so we dropped down the river far enough so the point of woods hid us from the rebel batteries. I afterward bor-rowed a double ender of Porter and kept well p stream watching things. THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE. Farragut got well by the forts about sunrise,

place. I was above Porter's fleet and mortar boats, just about up to the chain cable which the rebels had stretched across the river. Where was your army? Nearly 30 miles down stream on trans

and it was about 7 o'clock, or after, perhaps, when the incident connected with Forter took

which were anchored at the head of the About the time I have mentioned in the morning my men on the transports and Porter whole feet reasing down the river pell mell, and they continued out to sea.

What was the trouble? When Porter rushed by my troops he cried out: "The rebels are coming down the river; get out of here as fast as you can." Did your troops get out? Get out? Not much. Why the men were on sailing vessels anchered, and if they had at-

tempted to let go or a ove the current would

have swept them down, and they would all have been ashore before they could have used: their sails. In such a case their capture or detruction was certain by any force coming down

And did Porter sail down and leave the army to its fate? That is just what he did. When did he recover and come back? The next day.

Where were you when he left so suddenly? AN ENTIRE SURPRISE. Up the river I never dreamed of his turning tail to the enemy, and did not know of this occurrence until several days afterward, at the time when Captain Boggs, sent by Farragut, met me at the quarantine station where I had gotten up 2,000 of my troops, which I had taken down and out through Pass Outre and up a bayon around by Sable Island and so above Fort St. Philip, for the purpose of assaulting it, for you must remember that the rebels held

the two forts for several days after Farragut had passed up to New Orleans. Were the rebels coming down the river, as Porter stated? Rebels coming! The rebels were not coming then any more than they are now. Why, they couldn't come. The only thing they had was the ponderous dry dock, the Louisiana, and the two steamers to tow her. The Louisiana never had a sign of machinery in her, and couldn't even he used as a water battery. That was all the rebels had left that could move when Leater reals and down the ideals.

when Porter rushed down the river. Why did he run, then? What did you do when Porter left and went

what did you do when Fotter left and wentdown the stream?

When Farragut left me and passed the forts
we had agreed that I should attempt to get
some troops around by the guit to the quarantine station above the forts, so as to capture
them by assault. That would have been done
had they not surrendered before we were
ready. I had the Miami and my headquarters
boat with me, with which to tow my transports
around. Farragut had left most of his boats-30 or 40 of them-hid in the bushes on the river bank below and I hauled them all out and towed them along to land my troops with. I steamed down the river and took two full regiments from the fleet and they were glad enough to get out of that because of Porter's scare. We

went around, and it was a hard piece of work to move those troops. Why my men were in the water up to their armoits when they took me ashore, and we all had a time of it. We got ashore above the forts and I took what troops I had on to New Orleans. It was after I had landed that I heard of Porter's performof General Butler, that the Government of-ficers among the troops heard the warning from Captain Porter above quoted. Among them is the well-known and heroic old veteran, General Stephen Thomas, who was in command of the Eighth Vermont, one of the best organized corps that followed Gen-

eral Butler to the gulf.

Admiral Porter this morning took occasion to depy the insinuation that he was the officer referred to by General Butler. When he first read the speech the Admiral understood that the allusion did particularly refer to himself. While under this impression he remarked that he could tell a "dog story" on Ben that would make that yet soldier, lawyer and politician wince.

The Admiral dictated the story, inte

The Admiral dictated the story, intending to let it go into print, but afterward believing that no reference could have been made to him, said it would appear vindictive and he preferred silence. The story in effect was an experience shortly after the war occurred to the Admiral. "A little boy came to me," he said, "with a dog to sail. I asked him what he wanted for the brute and he answered 25 cents for the dogs and as answered 25 cents for the dog

"Ben, said the boy. He is named after (Continued on seventh page.)